2011 Unified MS4 Permit Annual Report Summary
San Gabriel River Watershed Management Area Committee

From July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011, the San Gabriel River Watershed Management Area Committee (SGR WMAC) held five meetings (July, October, January, April, and June), at 1:30 PM on the fourth Thursday of the month, at the City of Whittier, Palm Park Recreational Facility (5703 Palm Avenue). The membership appreciates and thanks the City of Whittier for the use of these facilities. During this period, the City of Downey served as the SGR WMAC Chair and the Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) representatives included the cities of Downey, La Verne and Whittier. The SGRWMAC Chair prepared this summary from member submissions and other information about watershed activities and regulations. The Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan Leadership Committee meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month and more information can be found at http://lawaterplan.org/. The Los Angeles Gateway Region IRWM Joint Powers Authority (JPA) meets on the second Thursday of the month at the Gateway COG.

Introduction

Rainfall during this Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4P) year was above average, with a relatively wet 2010, dry January and February, and March through June. The current storm season (10/1/10 to 8/15/11) accumulations were 26.89 inches (mean season is 19.21) at Puddingstone Reservoir and 13.58 inches (mean of 13.45) in La Mirada. The cities continue to be regulated under the expired 2001 permit conditions, but anticipate one or more new permits to be adopted during 2012. The watershed cities have once again undertaken the State mandated effort to reduce runoff pollution with limited financial or technical support from either the Federal or State level.

Regional Planning Efforts

A "State of the San Gabriel River Watershed" report was prepared by Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board in 2000. This report describes the watershed, its many diversion structures and recharge areas, and summarizes available water quality data in an easily understood manner and can be downloaded from the Board website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/wmi/ws_sangabriel.shtml.

In 1999, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed the Department of Public Works to prepare a Master Plan to identify enhancement opportunities for recreation, open space, and habitat areas; restore and preserve the natural resources; and maintain flood protection and existing water rights. The 2006 the San Gabriel River Corridor Master Plan was adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and can be found at: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/watershed/sg/. A Coyote Creek Watershed Management Plan was finalized by Orange County in 2007 and is available at: http://www.ocwatersheds.com/Documents/CoyoteCreekWatershedManagementPlan.pdf. The National Park Service San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains draft Special Resource Study website www.nps.gov/pwro/sangabriel, which was updated on March 3, 2011, indicates the draft study should be released during the summer of 2011.

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) (http://www.rmc.ca.gov/) was established in 1999 within the California Natural Resources Agency. Its jurisdiction includes the Lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the San Gabriel Mountains, Puente and San Jose Hills. The RMC produced a Guiding Principles Watershed and Open Space Plan which may be downloaded from http://www.rmc.ca.gov/plans/water.html and is implemented through the award of pass-through grant funds.

Amigos de los Rios (http://www.amigosdelosrios.org/) is a nonprofit organization working with cities and residents to renew urban neighborhoods. Their Emerald Necklace project is a vision for a 17-mile loop of parks and greenways connecting 10 cities and nearly 500,000 residents along the Río Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers.

San Gabriel River Regional Water Quality Monitoring Programs

The San Gabriel River Regional Monitoring Program (SGRRMP) is coordinated by the Council for Watershed Health (formerly the Los Angeles San Gabriel River Watershed Council) at: http://www.watershedhealth.org/programsandprojects/sgrrmp.aspx. The on going effort continues to evaluate monitoring results, watershed beneficial uses and water quality impairments. The 2009 Annual Report became available on March 3, 2011, while a State of the Watershed Symposium was held on July 20, 2011. The 2009 and State of the Watershed reports maybe downloaded directly from the Council Website at http://lasgrwc2.org/dataandreference/Document.aspx?search=49. An alternative source of monitoring data is the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit Monitoring report which can be downloaded from: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/NPDES/report_directory.cfm.

The State Water Board supports the Clean Water Team Citizen Monitoring Program at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/cwt_volunteer.shtml which includes a statewide directory of local volunteer and agency monitoring programs: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/cwt/volunteer/citizenmonitorgroupcontacts.pdf. They anticipate developing Google Map similar to other maps currently found on the Clean Water Team Website. To receive more information about State Water Board programs, initiatives, and programs by email, subscribe at website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.shtml and check the box marked Citizen Monitoring Program/Clean Water Team.

303(d) listing and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

On August 4, 2010 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) approved the 2010 Integrated (303(d) and 305(b)) Report, which was then partially approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency on November 12, 2010. The State Board maintains a statewide interactive map of water body and pollutant impairment status at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml.

Each of the 303 (d) listed impaired receiving waters is on the following page, followed in parenthesis by a tentative list of SGRWMAC Permittees in the contributory watershed. Small areas of Caltrans and unincorporated Los Angeles County areas are often also contributory to these catchments, but not always specifically called out.

2010 303(d) List of impaired Water Bodies in the SGRWMAC area.

Alamitos Bay (Long Beach Beaches).
Artesia Norwalk Drain (Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, and Long Beach).
Colorado Lagoon (Long Beach).
Coyote Creek (Artesia, Cerritos, Diamond Bar, Hawaiian Gardens, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, and Whittier).
Coyote Creek North Fork (Cerritos, La Mirada, Unincorporated LACo., Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, and Whittier).
El Dorado Lakes (Long Beach).
Long Beach City Beaches (Long Beach).
Los Cerritos Channel (Bellflower, Cerritos, Downey, Lakewood, Long Beach, and Signal Hill).
Puddingstone Reservoir (Claremont, La Verne, Los Angeles County and San Dimas).
Puente Creek (Industry, Unincorporated County, La Puente and West Covina).
San Gabriel River Estuary (All SGRWMAC members).
San Gabriel River, Reach 1, Estuary to Firestone Boulevard (All SGRWMAC members).
San Gabriel River, Reach 2, Firestone Boulevard to Whittier Narrows Dam (All SGRWMAC members except Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Hawaiian Gardens, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, and Long Beach).
San Gabriel River, Reach 3 (Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, Glendora, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, Los Angeles County, Pomona, San Dimas, Walnut, and West Covina).
San Gabriel River, East Fork (United States National Forest Service).
San Jose Creek Reach 1, SGR Confluence to Temple St. (Claremont, Diamond Bar, Industry, La Puente, Los Angeles County, Pomona, Walnut, and West Covina).
San Jose Creek Reach 2, Temple to I-10 @ White Ave. (Claremont, Los Angeles County and Pomona).
Santa Fe Dam Lake (Azusa, Bradbury, Duarte, Irwindale, and Los Angeles County).
Walnut Creek Wash, below Puddingstone (Azusa, Baldwin Park, Covina, Glendora, Industry, Irwindale, Los Angeles County, Pico Rivera, San Dimas, Walnut, and West Covina).

Current Status

According to Part 3.F of the MS4 Permit, the Watershed Management Committees are to:

- *Facilitate cooperation and exchange of information among Permittees:* The SGR WMAC meets to discuss topics including experience with permit implementation, BMPs, watershed monitoring, TMDLs, and watershed master plan issues. The Chair maintains an emailing list of sixty contacts, through which we exchange ideas and information. New Stormwater Coordinators within the watershed are mentored to assist in understanding specific permit requirements, such as maintaining the County list of stormwater coordinators and submitting their reports in a timely manner.

- *Establish additional goals and objectives and associated deadlines for the WMA, as the program implementation progresses:* The MS4 permit sets sufficiently aggressive objectives, given the available funding constraints and already significant demand on municipal services. The watershed has adopted no new regional goals or objectives. Member agencies are encouraged to submit their annual reports on time, complete the BMP and task tables provided by the County as part of the completion effort for the annual report. We have also suggested creative alternatives to the current TMDLs litigation ridden process, which would be more productive and rapidly implemented. Informally, many of the watershed cities have provided financial and political support for SB 346 to reduce the copper content of automotive brake pads. This landmark legislation was signed by the Governor in September 2010, with the support of many SGR cities.

- *Prioritize pollution control efforts based on beneficial use impairments, watershed characteristics and analysis of results from studies and the monitoring program:* In the spirit of cooperation and source control, watershed members have taken toxicity monitoring data, provided by SCCWRP and LASGRW Council, and voluntarily used this information to identify and terminate sources of continuing illicit discharges. Currently one watershed issue that remains unresolved is reconciling the intent of the Board to maximize infiltration during redevelopment with the selenium TMDLs that appear to be highly correlated with periods of peak groundwater exfiltration.

- *Develop and/or update and monitor the adequate implementation, on an annual basis, of the tasks identified for the WMA:* While the SGR WMAC has differing opinions regarding what is meant by "adequate implementation", this Board suggestion is impossible to comply with since it would require us to make legal determinations that the Board itself has been unwilling to make. The SGR WMAC has repeatedly requested that Board staff provide clarification on the extremely complex Order 01-182 and attend our monthly meetings.

- *Assess the effectiveness of, prepare revisions for, and recommend appropriate changes to the SQMP and its components:* The SGRWMC recommended several SQMP changes during ROWD preparation. Many of these were rejected or vetoed by Los Angeles County or the other watershed representatives. This has led several of the Permittees to submit their own, more effective and implement able ROWDs.

- *Continue to prioritize the Industrial/Commercial critical sources for investigation, outreach and follow-up:* This is a continuing permit task that SGRWMC members take seriously and to the best of their abilities and limited resources, as indicated by our annual report submittals. Clearly the focused search and termination of two sources of toxicity, based on clues developed by the LASGRW Council Monitoring Program, highlights how a non-adversarial cooperative monitoring and response program can be effectively used by the Permittees to improve water quality.

- *Meet four times per year and as necessary:* The SGRWMC met five times during this report period, generally with over half of the members represented.

City of Artesia

The City of Artesia has continued its dedicated efforts related to all aspects of its storm water program:

- Installed and maintains pet waste and disposal stations at city parks and has required installation of pet waste stations in certain commercial retail projects.
- The City implemented a Dump It Legally campaign with several neighborhood clean up efforts as well as maintains an e-waste facility in the public yard.
- The City promoted earth day and the county hotline 888-cleanLA in its newsletter.
- The City website also included for a period of time educational storm water videos.
- The City has made a dedicated effort to educate contractors and businesses on BMPs.
- The City contributed to the Los Angeles County public outreach campaign.
- The City continues to implement and promote a variety of recycling efforts.
- The City has moved towards implementing site design BMPs such as bioswales, bioretention, covered trash areas, etc., in new developments. The City has a new ordinance requiring all trash enclosures to be fully roofed so as to eliminate storm water. In several cases, where applicable, the city has required trash areas to be included inside the building to preclude dumping. Typical exterior trash enclosures also require a bottomless trench drain with a fossil filter to catch any possible spills from the trash area. Wherever practicable new projects have been required to reduce existing sidewalks along their perimeter and install additional landscaping.
- The City previously installed additional trash receptacles at city parks and city bus stops.

Bio Retention

Internal Trash Enclosure

Reduced Sidewalks/Increased Landscaping

Roof Covered Trash Enclosure

City of Azusa

The city continues to implement completely all programs mandated under the current Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit – a permit which was adopted in 2001 and has exceeded its five year term by almost four years. It is generally presumed that if the programs are implemented that some water quality benefit should result. This is known as a "process" evaluation approach. It is based on the credible assumption that runoff water quality must have improved since the implementation of MS4 permit programs - especially the illicit connection and discharge detection and elimination, industrial and commercial inspection, and development planning/SUSMP, and public education programs.

On the other hand, a recent lawsuit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) against the County of Los Angeles claimed that 57 permittees exceeded receiving water quality standards repeatedly. Fortunately for the County – and other permittees as well – NRDC could not prove that the exceedances were exclusively caused by permittees. The exceedances could have been caused by non-municipal inputs or in-stream pollutants sources.

Perhaps the most credible criterion for evaluating BMP efficacy through the MS4 program is beneficial use protection. This City drains to the Whittier Narrows and San Gabriel spreading grounds. The USEPA adopted metals TMDL for Reach 1 of the San Jose Creek (tributary to the San Gabriel River) and for Reach 2 of the San Gabriel River. Reach 1 of the San Jose Creek is "dry weather" impaired because of selenium exceedances. Reach of the San Gabriel River is "wet weather" impaired because of lead exceedances. It should be noted, however, that the TMDL is not clear as to what specific beneficial uses are impaired. The TMDL just says: *Metals loading to the San Gabriel River watershed may result in impairments of beneficial uses associated with aquatic life (WILD, WARM, COLD, RARE, EST, MAR, MIGR, SPWN, and WET) and water supply (MUN, IND, AGR, GWR, and PROC).* While "statutory exceedances" for lead and selenium have been detected, this does not mean that actual impairments exist.

Nevertheless, once the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL is more clearly defined in the Regional Board's version, the affected permittees will adjust their SQMPs to address the specific metals. In the meantime, the permittees will continue to emphasize "infiltration" oriented structural controls to meet development planning/SUSMP requirements. And once the new MS4 permit is adopted, which will undoubtedly contain metals TMDLs, the permittees can begin to focus on controlling the metals in question. Even if LID is implemented on a grand scale there is the possibility that it will not be effective in reducing lead or selenium if the source of these metals outside the reach of the development planning/SUSMP program (e.g., in soil).

City of Baldwin Park

The city continues to implement completely all programs mandated under the current Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit – a permit which was adopted in 2001 and has exceeded its five year term by almost four years. It is generally presumed that if the programs are implemented that some water quality benefit should result. This is known as a "process" evaluation approach. It is based on the credible assumption that runoff water quality must have improved since the implementation of MS4 permit programs - especially the illicit connection and discharge detection and elimination, industrial and commercial inspection, and development planning/SUSMP, and public education programs.

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City of Bellflower

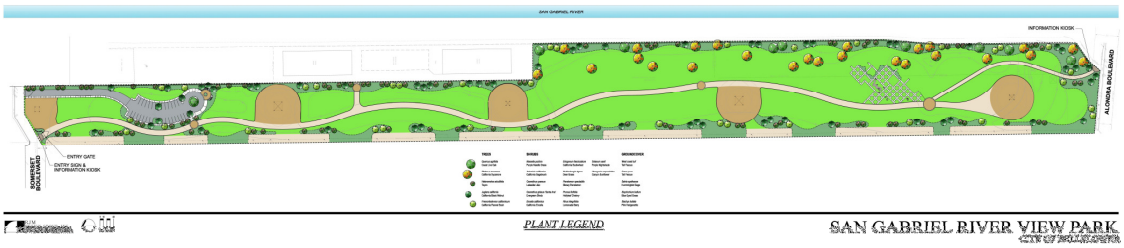
- Continued sweeping streets at least once per week and collected 2,320 lbs of debris from catch basin cleaning operations. Debris collected from these two activities was taken to a Materials Recovery Facility for diversion from landfills.

- Continued aggressive illicit discharge response program with an average response time of less than 10 minutes from notification. Responded to 33 illicit discharge calls resulting in removal of various pollutants from the MS4.

- Staffed a booth at community events, including the City's annual Earth Day Event on April 9, 2011, providing information to the public on stormwater pollution prevention and other environmental programs.

- Provided training to Planning and Building staff on new General Construction Stormwater Permit.

- Completed construction plans for "Bellflower Riverview Park." The river-oriented passive park will be located next to the San Gabriel River. The park was designed to infiltrate stormwater on-site using grass pavers and dry creek beds. Construction is anticipated to begin in late 2011.



City of Bradbury

The City of Bradbury continues in its efforts to implement and promote stormwater quality by

- Inspecting all active projects for proper implementation of BMPs
- Participated in HHW/E Waste Collection Day Events
- Stormwater related articles in monthly Bradbury News newsletter which are mailed to each resident and posted on the city website
- Conducted City Clean Up Days

City of Cerritos

- The City of Cerritos supplemented the Los Angeles County Public Information and Participation Program by:
    - Running thirteen quarter-page pollution prevention ads in the Los Cerritos News;
    - Displaying storm drain pollution prevention slides on its local cable television station;
    - Distributing the City's Pollution Prevention Brochure at public facilities and special events; and
    - Sponsoring a project for the 2008 Inter-Coastal Clean-Up Day.
- Three priority projects were completed in the City of Cerritos during the 2009-10 report year. Each project implemented qualified post-construction pollution prevention measures.
- City maintenance crews responded to and supervised the mitigation of seven illicit discharges during the 2009-10 report year.
- The City continued its weekly street sweeping program, removing approximately 2,000 tons of debris from City streets.

City of Claremont

The city continues to implement completely all programs mandated under the current Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit – a permit which was adopted in 2001 and has exceeded its five year term by almost four years. It is generally presumed that if the programs are implemented that some water quality benefit should result. This is known as a "process" evaluation approach. It is based on the credible assumption that runoff water quality must have improved since the implementation of MS4 permit programs - especially the illicit connection and discharge detection and elimination, industrial and commercial inspection, and development planning/SUSMP, and public education programs.

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2010-11

City of Covina

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC EDUCATION

A primary goal of Covina's stormwater management program is to reduce stormwater pollution by educating residents, contractors, and local businesses about the harmful effects of certain activities on Southern California's waterways and beaches and providing convenient disposal options and less polluting alternatives to daily activities.

- **NEW!** The First Annual Covina Green Fair held March 19, 2011. Throughout the event, the Environmental Services booth was very busy - over 324 used oil containers and hundreds of stormwater pollution prevention materials distributed!
- The City continues its aggressive effort to eliminate dumping of used oil in the public right-of-way through:
  - Implementation of Used Oil Program with **over 685** free used oil recycling kits (containers, funnels and rags) being distributed to residents in 2010-11.
  - Sponsorship of the Used Oil Race Car, which attracted significant attention to the City's Used Oil Program and free used oil container give-a-way at one of the City's largest events.
- Additional efforts that encourage stormwater pollution prevention includes the distribution of educational materials to the general public, contractors, and the business community through various outlets including the City's website, monthly newsletter, and various community events.
- **NEW!** Over 800 pet waste containers distributed at City events with stormwater pollution prevention cards.
- **NEW!** The City regularly runs storm drain pollution prevention slides on its local cable television station.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES *The City leads by example.*

- **NEW!** Added a position to assist with water quality facilities inspections and industrial waste program.
- The City has an aggressive sewer inspection program that uses a **NEW** video camera to identify potential problems. The City sewer crew also performs preventative maintenance on the sewer system, thereby minimizing threats of SSO spills into the storm drain system. This proactive sanitary sewer maintenance program calls for inspecting and cleaning all manholes cyclically and servicing sewer "hotspots" frequently in order to prevent sanitary sewer overflows.
- **NEW!** Installation of cover in City Yard to enlarge and storage area for hazardous materials found in the public right-of-way until the materials can be properly disposed.
- Removed 0.26 tons of debris through catch basin cleaning. Street sweeping debris program was taken to a materials recovery facility for diversion from landfills.
- Responded to 64 IC/ID incidents reported by City staff and the public, which reflects the impact of staff training and public outreach about stormwater pollution. Environmental Services staff responded to all of the ICID incidents within 10 minutes of receiving notification (when received during regular work hours).
- Ran quarterly stormwater pollution prevention ads and tips in City View, which is mailed out three times per year -- January, May and August. Approximately 28,000 copies were mailed to households. 1,500 counter copies were also distributed and the publication was placed on the City website.
- **NEW!** Established a program for bulky item pick up from multifamily residential units to prevent polluting items from being dumped in the public right-of-way.
- Door-to-door e-waste pick up available to residents.
- **NEW!** Aluminum water bottles provided to all staff to reduce purchase of disposal plastic water bottles.

City Of Diamond Bar

The **City of Diamond Bar** continues to implement its stormwater programs to meet the requirements of the current permit. Street sweeping and the implementation of BMPs are but two effective methods the City manages stormwater, below are some other ongoing efforts:

- Partnering with LA County to host an annual E-Waste event.
- Developing a yearly newsletter ("Envirolink") that is mailed to all residents and businesses in the City, which touts the importance of stormwater protection.
- Partnering with the City's residential and commercial waste haulers to provide curbside pickup of Household Hazardous and E-Waste for all residents.
- Teaming up with developers to include infiltration features to encourage natural absorption of pollutants through plants/landscaping and soil infiltration as part of the SUSMP requirements.
- Creating an event dubbed the Eco Expo, which allowed residents and businesses to view the City's and vendor's sustainable programs, including ways in which to be stormwater compliant at home and at work.
- Educating the public on stormwater regulations at all the City's events, including the eight-day Summer Concert Series, Winter Snowfest, Fourth of July Fest and City Birthday Party.

Creating a Green Business of the Quarter program where stormwater compliance and Best Management Practices are some of the qualities City staff uses to choose a winner.

City of Downey

- ✓ The City has permitted the installation of over 1,000 infiltration systems for water quality protection; most being located on individual private residential parcels. Infiltration based SUSMP reports were approved for a Hospital, Restaurant, and Industrial site during the last year.
- ✓ At 19 Keep Downey Beautiful clean up events, including the Heal the Bay Fall Coastal Cleanup, volunteers collected and disposed of 8 tons of litter and debris.
- ✓ The City of Downey was again honored to serve the San Gabriel River Watershed Management Area Committee as Chair and Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) Representative and Chair.
- ✓ The City served on the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Regional Monitoring Committees and worked with the Council for Watershed Health (formally the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council) to prepare Annual Reports for each Watershed and a July 20, 2011 State of San Gabriel River Watershed Symposium. http://lasgrwc2.org/programsandprojects/symposiaarchive.aspx
- ✓ City staff served on the Los Angeles Rivers Metals TMDL Technical and Steering Committees, the Reach 2 Implementation Committee, the Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL Technical and Steering Committees and the LACFCD Water Quality Model Technical Committee.
- ✓ The City Council developed a Green Task Force to set environmental priorities and released a report that can be downloaded from http://www.downeyca.org/gov/clerk/comms/green/default.asp.
- ✓ On March 16, 2011, the City hosted a Sustainable Parks Design Seminar in conjunction with the Council for Watershed Health http://lasgrwc2.org/programsandprojects/Seminararchives.aspx.
- ✓ Developed the Gateway Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority and procured a no principal repayment loan to install connector pipe screens (CPS) and Automatic Retracting Screens (ARS) in catch basin within 16 Los Angeles River Watershed Cities.
- ✓ Made a presentation before the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board regarding progress in implementation of the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL.
- ✓ Developed MOAs for implementation of the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL SSO Study and the Los Cerritos Channel Metal TMDL.

City of Duarte

The **City of Duarte** continues to implement its stormwater quality management program (SQMP) in accordance with the current MS4 permit. Most notably, it has, in terms of the development planning/SUSMP program, required subject (priority) projects to maximize pervious surface areas to infiltrate runoff to the maximum extent practicable. Recently constructed controls include:

- Detention Chambers/Vaults
- Drywells
- Infiltration Trenches & Bio Swales
- Downspout Filters
- Vegetated Buffers/Landscaping
- Rain Gardens

The City is currently constructing a significant infiltration project within our largest public park – the 11.5 acre Encanto Park. The project's design includes the construction of a bio-swale along the southerly and westerly edge of the park; a new decomposed granite walking path; extensive landscaping and drainage enhancements; as well as an outdoor classroom. This project is primarily funded by a Rivers and Mountains Conservancy Grant and is scheduled for completion by the end of October.

Duarte is installing catch basin debris excluders in the City owned catch basins to meet the trash TMDL requirements for Los Angeles River. We also have participated in evaluating and funding the LAR Metals Draft Implementation Plan and contributed to the Brake Pad Partnership project.

City of Glendora

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City of Hawaïian Gardens

City of Industry

- Continues to emphasize Continuous Deflective Separation (CDS) units as a means to comply with post-construction runoff pollution mitigation requirements.
- Continues to implement all MS4 program requirements.

City of Irwindale

The city continues to implement completely all programs mandated under the current Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit – a permit which was adopted in 2001 and has exceeded its five year term by almost four years. It is generally presumed that if the programs are implemented that some water quality benefit should result. This is known as a "process" evaluation approach. It is based on the credible assumption that runoff water quality must have improved since the implementation of MS4 permit programs - especially the illicit connection and discharge detection and elimination, industrial and commercial inspection, and development planning/SUSMP, and public education programs.

On the other hand, a recent lawsuit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) against the County of Los Angeles claimed that 57 permittees exceeded receiving water quality standards repeatedly. Fortunately for the County – and other permittees as well – NRDC could not prove that the exceedances were exclusively caused by permittees. The exceedances could have been caused by non-municipal inputs or in-stream pollutants sources.

Perhaps the most credible criterion for evaluating BMP efficacy through the MS4 program is beneficial use protection. This City drains to the Whittier Narrows and San Gabriel spreading grounds. The USEPA adopted metals TMDL for Reach 1 of the San Jose Creek (tributary to the San Gabriel River) and for Reach 2 of the San Gabriel River. Reach 1 of the San Jose Creek is "dry weather" impaired because of selenium exceedances. Reach of the San Gabriel River is "wet weather" impaired because of lead exceedances. It should be noted, however, that the TMDL is not clear as to what specific beneficial uses are impaired. The TMDL just says: *Metals loading to the San Gabriel River watershed may result in impairments of beneficial uses associated with aquatic life (WILD, WARM, COLD, RARE, EST, MAR, MIGR, SPWN, and WET) and water supply (MUN, IND, AGR, GWR, and PROC).* While "statutory exceedances" for lead and selenium have been detected, this does not mean that actual impairments exist.

Nevertheless, once the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL is more clearly defined in the Regional Board's version, the affected permittees will adjust their SQMPs to address the specific metals. In the meantime, the permittees will continue to emphasize "infiltration" oriented structural controls to meet development planning/SUSMP requirements. And once the new MS4 permit is adopted, which will undoubtedly contain metals TMDLs, the permittees can begin to focus on controlling the metals in question. Even if LID is implemented on a grand scale there is the possibility that it will not be effective in reducing lead or selenium if the source of these metals outside the reach of the development planning/SUSMP program (e.g., in soil).

City of La Habra Heights

City of La Mirada

This year the City of La Mirada Public Works Department maintained a booth at numerous community events to share information on multiple topics including water quality and stormwater issues. The City continued to modify response policies for illicit discharges and illegal dumping and enhanced catch basin cleaning and streetsweeping. Also the City of La Mirada adopted a water conservation ordinance which has led to a substantial reduction in dry weather flows through the storm sewer system.

City of La Puente

The City of La Puente continues to perform compliance activities and educational efforts that encourage storm water pollution prevention. The City's goal is to maintain a clean, safe, and attractive community.

Several storm water pollution prevention programs continue to be implemented to ensure proper removal of waste and adequate storm water management techniques. The programs include educational outreach, community organization participation, daily street sweeping activities, catch basin cleanouts, and industrial waste inspections.

The City's aggressive street sweeping program includes the sweeping of all City streets at a minimum of once per week. Catch basins are also maintained on a quarterly basis. Industrial waste inspections are conducted regularly to ensure business compliance.

Additional efforts consist of the distribution of educational materials to the general public, contractors, and the business community through various outlets including the City's website, newsletter, cable television channel, and at various community events.

City of La Verne

The City of La Verne has met the requirements of the current permit. In addition to requirements such as street sweeping and implementing maintenance yard BMP's, the City of La Verne also implements several supplemental programs. These include:

- La Verne businesses are inspected annually by the Fire Department. Parts of these inspections address storm water pollution prevention (this is in addition to industrial/commercial inspection program).
- The City continues to implement its regional "Used Oil" recycling racecar advertisement campaign. The sponsorship is an example of our ability to use limited funds in cooperation with other agencies to meet multiple program objectives. The car's participation at various City events and televised races has exposed the used oil-recycling message to a vast audience. The exposure of the message to the public serves the dual purpose of encouraging used oil recycling and storm water pollution prevention. Improperly disposed motor oil into catch basins can be a major contributor to storm water pollution.
- La Verne continues to put an emphasis on incorporating storm water pollution with various other environmental issues in our public education programs. The City of La Verne visits local schools and utilizes an "EnviroScape" model to present local watershed and storm water pollution issues to students.
- Water efficiency and irrigation design classes are offered annually to educate residents on the effects of over irrigating landscapes and over fertilization. Over irrigation and fertilization of residential and business lawns has been identified as a major contributor of dry weather flows.
- The City has an aggressive sewer inspection program where video is used to identify potential problems and followed up with preventative maintenance to system thereby minimizing threats of SSO spills into the storm drain system.
- The City of La Verne has also worked recently with its largest development projects to incorporate infiltration into their plans. More on these projects will be reported in the next annual report.

City of Lakewood

Clean sweeps are a citywide priority. In 2007, the City of Lakewood adopted citywide "no parking during street sweeping" regulations that was fully implemented in 2008. Every street in Lakewood is swept on a weekly basis and on both sides of the street. Signs are posted to inform all residents of the parking restrictions on the streets. Residents parking their vehicle on any posted street are given a citation. This city-wide street sweeping is an integral part of the City's Storm Water Program. Over 2,200 tons of litter was kept from Lakewood's storm drains in 2010.

The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door. City staff attended numerous community events throughout the year to provide residents and children information on storm water pollution and other city environmental programs. Staff provides free battery recycling containers and used oil recycling containers, funnels, and cardboard mats for Lakewood residents.

County of Los Angeles

City of Norwalk

*The **City of Norwalk** continues in its effort to prevent stormwater pollution through educating its citizens and implementing BMPs. Through a variety of programs, the City has been successful in reaching businesses, residents, and the general public.*

- The City has incorporated a new non-profit car washing ordinance, Norwalk Municipal Code 8.52.040. This ordinance states that "no motor vehicle, boat, trailer, or other type of mobile transportation may be washed, other than at a commercial carwash" unless by a resident or at business equipped with a clarifier. Non-profit car washes are not permitted under this ordinance. This prohibition has assisted in the stormwater pollution prevention.
- The **City of Norwalk** continues to implement its NPDES inspection program, where more than 130 restaurants, commercial, and industrial facilities were inspected. Business owners at these sites were given "Rain Drops Everything into the Ocean" stormwater pollution prevention outreach brochures. These inspections, along with the distribution of outreach materials have increased business owners' understanding of stormwater pollution prevention.
- Through the city's ongoing outreach and municipal programs, it strives to educate businesses, residents, and City employees in stormwater pollution prevention program. During the last year, city employees were educated and trained on important stormwater program requirements.
- The City continues to implement its water conservation ordinance, which has helped to decrease non-stormwater runoff to the city's storm drain system.

- The **City of Norwalk** continues to implement its street sweeping program. This program has prevented tons of trash and debris from entering the storm drain system.
- The City continues to rapidly respond to any citizen's complaints about possible illicit discharge events.
- The City held its annual Earth Day outreach event at the city hall on May 20, 2011. More than 60 citizens were educated on stormwater related issues. A picture of the outreach event is provided to the left.

City of Pico Rivera

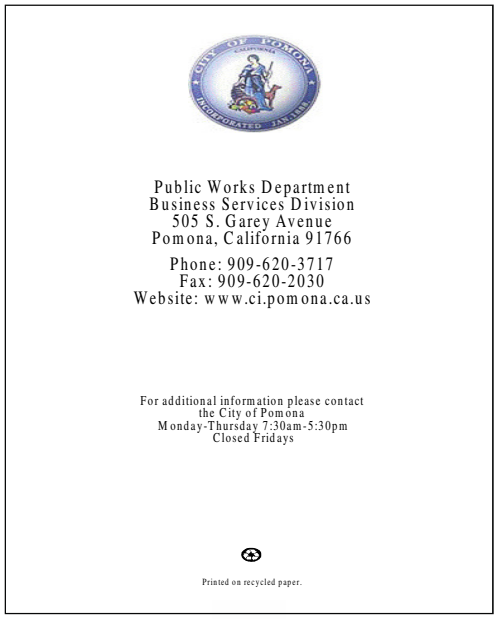
The city of Pico Rivera continues to implement the NPDES Program. Highlights for the 09-10 year include: A large infiltration system installed under the City Hall parking lot and the city participated in an ongoing joint-venture calendar project to promote the city's effort in stormwater pollution prevention. 500 calendars were purchased and distributed to schools and local venues.

City of Pomona

The City of Pomona continues to implement the requirements of the Los Angeles Municipal Storm Water Permit program highlights/accomplishments include:

Development/Construction

The City of Pomona has developed outreach brochures targeted towards contractors and developers. The brochures focus on stormwater BMPs for active construction projects and post-construction BMPs for new development projects.

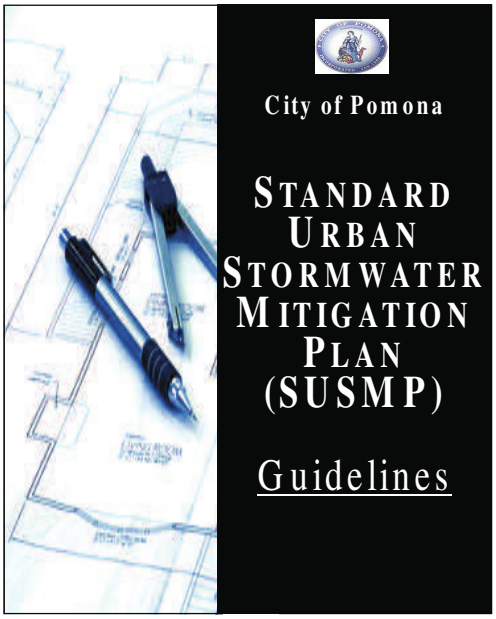


Public Works Department
Business Services Division
505 S. Garey Avenue
Pomona, California 91766

Phone: 909-620-3717
Fax: 909-620-2030
Website: www.ci.pomona.ca.us

For additional information please contact
the City of Pomona
Monday-Thursday 7:30am-5:30pm
Closed Fridays

Printed on recycled paper.



Public Outreach – The City hosted an environmental outreach booth during the City's Public Works week May 16th thru 19th.

- The City distributed reusable shopping bags to 3rd and 4th Grade students in all twenty-five of Pomona's Public Elementary Schools.
- The City participated in the Annual San Antonio Watershed Clean-up event.
- The City sponsors an aggressive Illegal Dumping Abatement Program. The City patrols alleys weekly for evidence of illegal dumping. In addition, the City hosts an Illegal Dumping Reporting Hotline (909) 620-2224. The City collected approximately 32,797 illegally discarded items during FY 2010-2011. In addition, the City has initiated a Hot Spot elimination program, in which staff patrol problem areas daily.

City of San Dimas

Public Outreach

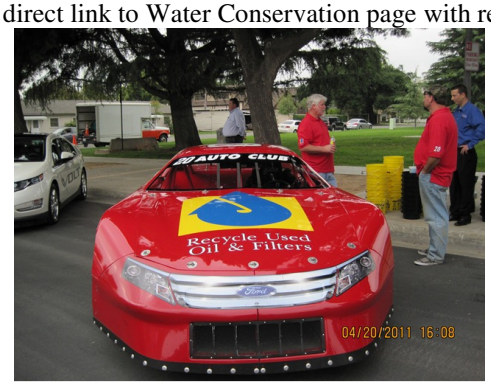
*Used Oil Materials and NPDES education at Family Festival, Earth Day, Classic Car Show and daily at Public Works Counter
*Monthly Stormwater and 3000 Mile Myth Articles in Local/Regional newspaper
*Website information updated periodically and News Blasts sent regarding Storm water and NPDES information
*Regular school presentations

Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

*Diligent street sweeping on all City streets
*Advanced clarifier filtration at City yard
*Abtech drop in filter at City Yard
*Catch basin trash screens installed at four locations
*Free Curbside pick up of Used Oil and Filters
*Household Hazardous Round-up Event held
*Certified Collection Centers for Used Oil and filters
*Increased multi-family and business recycling. Established recycling at commercial businesses and provided recycling baskets for a large mobile home complex

Water Conservation

*Reducing water use in landscape medians by replacing turf grass with hardsape and drought-tolerant species
* Water-Efficient Landscape Guidelines
*Website homepage provides direct link to Water Conservation page with rebate information



City of Santa Fe Springs

As reported in previous years, the City of Santa Fe Springs has been, and continues to work diligently on the implementation and improvement of a comprehensive and cost effective storm water program based specifically on the latest NPDES permit requirements.

The City of Santa Fe Springs utilizes field observations from staff and resident input to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. Based on improving field conditions in all areas, the City can attribute at least a portion of the improvements to our current storm water program.

City of Walnut

Recent Project:

Two missing segments of Meadowpass Road were completed this last year. Improvements associated with this project included 1) a raised landscaped median with mortar-less set cobble to encourage storm water infiltration, 2) a riding/hiking trail with highly compacted, decomposed granite to reduce erosion, 3) the preservation of the natural, open channel for Lemon Creek (which flows along the street), to the maximum extent practicable, to promote natural flows of the creek and to allow for natural treatment of storm water runoff, and 4) the installation of catch basin inserts in the new catch basins along this street, which are intended to pre-treat the storm water runoff as well as collect debris prior to entering into Lemon Creek.

Ongoing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Public Education. The City of Walnut . . .

- Hosts an Environmental Services Information booth at City and community special events featuring a variety of storm water pollution prevention education and outreach materials, including free canvas shopping bags to reduce use of plastic shopping bags.
- Publishes storm water pollution prevention and education messages in the City's quarterly newsletter, which is distributed to 14,000 households and businesses in Walnut and surrounding areas.
- Hosts an environmental webpage "Go Green with Walnut" which lists information, links and hotlines regarding storm water pollution prevention, as well as other environmental information.
- Meets annually with environmental clubs from local middle and high schools to promote storm water pollution prevention awareness and related community clean up projects in all classrooms.

Ongoing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Programs. The City of Walnut . . .

- Contracts with LA County to clean catch basins annually and all storm drains are stenciled "Drains to Ocean." In 2010, 4 tons of debris were removed from catch basin cleaning activity. The City also maintains three debris screens/one catch basin insert in storm drains near the City Yard.
- Contracts out for street sweeping services, sweeping all City streets and medians once every two weeks. 409 tons of debris were collected in 2010.
- Uses water sensing irrigation controllers on landscaping and highly compacted, decomposed granite on trails to reduce water usage and runoff potential.
- Provides pet waste stations (including zero-waste bags) at all City parks and pet waste leash containers/bags are provided at City special events.
- Has trash/recycling receptacles in all parks and at all bus stops, and conducts regular creek, park and trail clean-up events with community service groups.
- Has 4 year-round certified used oil collection centers, provides residents with free used oil/oil filter containers and provides absorbent mats to community college and high school auto shop classes.
- Conducts an annual free bulky Item pick up (373 tons of waste collected in 2010), an annual Christmas tree recycling program (16 tons collected in 2010), and offers free E-Waste and U-Waste curbside collection through the waste hauler (8 tons of waste collected in 2010). Residents have unlimited free bulky item pickup throughout the year.





City of West Covina

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City of Whittier